FEBRUARY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3012.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1788.

MONTMORIN.

THIS TOWN, laid out at the ſolicitation of ſeveral Gentlemen, is delightfully ſituated on the north bank of the Ohio river, on a beautiful plain that is not liable to be overflown, in a healthy and fertile country, about 18 miles below Fort Pitt, on the road to Fort M'Intoſh, in Weſtmoreland county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and at the ancient ſettlement formerly called Logſtown, which was abandoned previous to the peace of 1763, where an extenſive trade was carried on many years.

MONTMORIN commands an extenſive view of the river; the ſoil is equal to any on the Ohio, and abounds in coal; the navigation from thence down the river is ſuperior to that from Fort Pitt, as the water is at all ſeaſons much deeper at this place, and where proviſions, boats, &c. may in a little time be as well furniſhed. It is on the great communication or route from the eaſtern and middle ſtates to the Muſkingum, Miami and Kentucky ſettlements; as well as the Ilinois, Miſſiſippi, &c. and will probably become the new county ſeat: The great emigrations to the weſtern country render it a very deſirable ſpot, and afford a flattering proſpect of its ſpeedy eſtabliſhment. The ſtreets are ſpacious, being all 66 feet wide; except Great George, Waſhington, Hancock and Clinton-ſtreets, which are 99 feet; the ſquares are divided into 20 lots, from 44 to 47 feet front, and 220 feet in depth, and all the lots are accommodated with lanes-- five ſquares, or 100 lots, as diſtinguiſhed in the plan, will be veſted in truſtees for public uſe, and to accommodate ſchools and religious ſocieties of every denomination. The town contains 740 lots, which will be numbered and arranged by draught, to prevent any kind of preference; and to facilitate the ſettlement, they will be ſold at the moderate price of TEN DOLLARS each, to be paid on the delivery of certificates of purchaſe----Thoſe who buy ten town lots, will be entitled to a five acre out lot, GRATIS.

The appropriation of the lots will be made under the ſuperintendance or direction of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, Gen. Muhlenbergh and Hieſler, Matthew Clarkſon and Richard Bache, Eſquires, on or before the firſt of May next; after which, on application, indiſputable titles in fee ſimple, agreeebly to the ſaid appropriation, will be delivered gratis to the purchaſers, their agents, or attorneys.---- Certificates for lots ſold, and the plan of the town to be ſeen at the houſe of Mr. Levy Hollingſworth, Mr. Mark Wilcox, Mr. Thomas Bradford, and at the Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia; Mr. John Delafield, New-York; General Heiſter, Reading; John Hubley, Eſq; Lancaſter; Mr. Heckenvelder, Bethlehem; Major Iſaac Craig, Fort Pitt; and Colonel Stephen Bayard, Elizabeth-town.

ISAAC MELCHER.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1787.

EXTRACT. *Page* 10, *Colonel Bouquet's Expedition* 1764, *Friday, October* 5. "In this day's march the army paſſed though Logſtown, ſituated ſeventeen and a half miles fifty ſeven perches, by the path, from Fort Pitt. This place was noted before the laſt war, for the great trade carried on there by the Engliſh and French; but its inhabitants, Shawaneſe and Delawares, abandoned it in the year 1750. The lower town extended about 60 perches over a rich bottom to the foot of a low ſteep ridge; on the ſummit of which, near the declivity, ſtood the upper town, commanding a moſt agreeable proſpect over the lower, and quite acroſs the Ohio, which is about 500 yards wide here, and by its majeſtic eaſy current adds much to the beauty of the place. Proceeding beyond Logſtown we paſſed through a fine country, &c."

*** Thoſe who are deſirous of further information reſpecting the ſoil and ſituation of Montmorin, are referred to Governor St. Clair, General Irwine, George Morgan and Matthew Clarkſon, Eſquires, or any other gentleman acquainted in the Weſtern country.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 22d inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot or Piece of Ground, thereunto belonging, ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and ſouth 18 feet, and in length or depth ------- bounded northward with ground late of Peter Widdefield, ſouthward with ground of Joſeph Donaldſon, weſtward with a 50 feet ſtreet (called Swanſon or Water-ſtreet) and eaſtward with the river Delaware, to the utmoſt extent into the ſaid river. Taken in execution as the property of Nathaniel Iriſh, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcriber, living in Path Valley, Franklin county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, has for ſale the following Tracts of Land, viz.

Three hundred and ſeventy-eight acres in the valley aforeſaid, being the place at preſent occupied by him; ſituate upon the weſt branch of Conegocheague creek, 3 miles from the ſtate road, 100 miles from Baltimore, 160 from Philadelphia; has the following improvements and advantages, viz. a convenient dwelling houſe, large barn, a merchant mill, with two pair of ſtones, one pair of which are French burrs, proven good; bolting works compleat, in a good neighbourhood for wheat, has a good run of country cuſtom and of merchant work, a ſaw mill in good repair, 150 acres cleared and under good fence, about 30 of which is meadow, 50 more of meadow may be made and watered by never failing ſtreams; and an orchard, conſiſting of 180 bearing fruit trees.

Two hundred and ſeventy acres joining the aforeſaid tract, one third whereof may be converted into meadow and watered, has the advantage of a good ſeat upon the creek aforeſaid, for any kind of heavy water works, and a good ſeat for a furnace, upon a conſtant lime-ſtone ſpring.

One hundred and fifty acres, ſituate 5 miles good road from the laſt deſcribed tract, contains a large quantity of iron ore, proved to be of ſuperior quality; the two laſt deſcribed tracts contain every natural conveniency for carrying on the iron buſineſs to advantage.

Five hundred acres in Bedford county, on both ſides of the ſtate road, at the eaſt ſide of Laurel hill, about 8 miles from the Glade ſettlement, known by the name of Jolly Place, 40 acres whereof are cleared, and only wants fencing to be in a ſtate for cultivation, has a good mill ſeat, and a mill is much wanted in the neighbourhood, about one third of this tract is meadow lands of the firſt quality, and is a good ſtand for a houſe of public entertainment. Clear patents and indiſputable titles will be given to the purchaſers, and time given for part of the purchaſe money, by

WILLIAM ELLIOT.

N. B. Mr. John Muſſer, of Lancaſter, can give a particular deſcription of the quality and value of the laſt deſcribed tract.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. XV.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

IN the courſe of the preceding papers, I have endeavoured, my fellow citizens, to place before you in a clear and convincing light, the importance of union to your political ſafety and happineſs. I have unfolded to you a complication of dangers to which you would be expoſed ſhould you permit that ſacred knot which binds the people of America together to be ſevered or diſſolved by ambition or by avarice, by jealouſy or by miſrepreſentation. In the ſequel of the inquiry, through which I propoſe to accompany you, the truths intended to be inculcated will receive further confirmation from facts and arguments hitherto unnoticed. If the road, over which you will ſtill have to paſs, ſhould in ſome places appear to you tedious or irkſome, you will recollect, that you are in queſt of information on a ſubject the moſt momentous which can engage the attention of a free people: that the field through which you have to travel is in itſelf ſpacious, and that the difficulties of the journey have been unneceſſarily increaſed by the magic with which ſophiſtry has beſet the way. It will be my aim to remove the obſtacles to your progreſs in as compendious a manner as it can be done, without ſacrificing utility to diſpatch.

In purſuance of the plan, which I have laid down, for the diſcuſſion of the ſubject, the point next in order to be examined is the "inſufficiency of the preſent confederation to the preſervation of the union." It may perhaps be aſked, what need is there of reaſoning or proof to illuſtrate a poſition, which is not either controverted or doubted; to which the underſtandings and feelings of all claſſes of men aſſent; and which in ſubſtance is admitted by the opponents as well as by the friends of the new conſtitution?----It muſt in truth be acknowledged, that however theſe may differ in other reſpects, they in general appear to harmoniſe in this ſentiment at leaſt, that there are material imperfections in our national ſyſtem, and that ſomething is neceſſary to be done to reſcue us from impending anarchy. The facts that ſupport this opinion are no longer objects of ſpeculation. They have forced themſelves upon the ſenſibility of the people at large, and have at length extorted from thoſe, whoſe miſtaken policy has had the principal ſhare in precipitating the exigency at which we are arrived, a reluctant confeſſion of the reality of thoſe defects in the ſcheme of our fœderal government, which have been long pointed out and regretted by the intelligent friends of the union.

We may indeed with propriety be ſaid to have reached almoſt the laſt ſtage of national humiliation. There is ſcarcely any thing that can wound the pride, or degrade the character of an independent nation, which we do not experience. Are there engagements to the performance of which we are held by every tie reſpectable among men. Theſe are the ſubjects of conſtant and unbluſhing violation. Do we owe debts to foreigners and to our own citizens, contracted in a time of imminent peril, for the preſervation of our political exiſtence? Theſe remain without any proper or ſatisfactory proviſion for their diſcharge. Have we valuable territories and important poſts in the poſſeſſion of a foreign power, which by expreſs ſtipulations ought long ſince to have been ſurrendered? Theſe are ſtill retained, to the prejudice of our intereſts not leſs than of our rights. Are we in a condition to reſent or to repel the aggreſſion? We have neither troops, nor treaſury, nor government.* Are we even in a condition to remonſtrate with dignity? The juſt imputations on our own faith, in reſpect to the ſame treaty, ought firſt to be removed. Are we entitled by nature and compact to a free participation in the navigation of the Miſſiſippi? Spain excludes us from it. Is public credit an indiſpenſable reſource in time of public danger? We ſeem to have abandoned its cauſe as deſperate and irretrievable. Is commerce of importance to national wealth? Ours is at the loweſt point of declenſion. Is reſpectability in the eyes of foreign powers a ſafeguard againſt foreign encroachments? The imbecility of our government even forbids them to treat with us? Our ambaſſadors abroad are the mere pageants of mimic ſovereignty. Is a violent and unnatural decreaſe in the value of land a ſymptom of national diſtreſs? The price of improved land in moſt parts of the country is much lower than can be accounted for by the quantity of waſte land at market, and can only be fully explained by that want of private and public confidence, which are ſo alarmingly prevalent among all ranks, and which have a direct tendency to depreciate property of every kind. Is private credit the friend and patron of induſtry? That moſt uſeful kind which relates to borrowing and lending is reduced within the narroweſt limits, and this ſtill more from an opinion of inſecurity than from the ſcarcity of money. To ſhorten an enumeration of particulars which can afford neither pleaſure nor inſtruction, it may in general be demanded, what indication is there of national diſorder, poverty and inſignificance that could befal a community ſo peculiarly, bleſſed with natural advantages as we are, which does not form a part of the dark catalogue of our public misfortunes?

This is the melancholy ſituation, to which we have been brought by thoſe very maxims and councils, which would now deter us from adopting the propoſed conſtitution; and which, not content with having conducted us to the brink of a precipice, ſeem reſolved to plunge us into the abyſs that awaits us below. Here, my Countrymen, impelled by every motive that ought to influence an enlightened people, let us make a firm ſtand for our ſafety, our tranquility, our dignity, our reputation. Let us at laſt break the fatal charm which has too long ſeduced us from the paths of felicity and proſperity.

It is true, as has been before obſerved, that facts too ſtubborn to be reſiſted have produced a ſpecies of general aſſent to the abſtract propoſition, that there exiſt material defects in our national ſyſtem; but the uſefulneſs of the conceſſion, on the part of the old adverſaries of fœderal meaſures, is deſtroyed, by a ſtrenuous oppoſition to a remedy, upon the only principles that can give it a chance of ſucceſs. While they admit that the government of the United States is deſtitute of energy; they contend againſt conferring upon it thoſe powers which are requiſite to ſupply that energy: They ſeem ſtill to aim at things repugnant and irreconcilable---at an augmentation of fœderal authority without a diminution of ſtate authority---at ſovereignty in the union and complete independence in the members. They ſtill, in fine, ſeem to cheriſh with blind devotion the political monſter of an *imperium in imperio*. This renders a full diſplay of the principal defects of the confederation neceſſary, in order to ſhew, that the evils we experience do not proceed from minute or partial imperfections, but from fundamental errors in the ſtructure of the building, which cannot be amended otherwiſe than by an alteration in the firſt principles and main pillars of the fabric.

The great and radical vice in the conſtruction of the exiſting confederation is in the principle of LEGISLATION for STATES or GOVERNMENTS, in their CORPORATE or COLLECTIVE CAPACITIES, and as contradiſtinguiſhed from the INDIVIDUALS of which they conſiſt. Though this principle does not run through all the powers delegated to the union; yet it pervades and governs thoſe on which the efficacy of the reſt depends. Except as to the rule of apportionment, the United States have an indefinite diſcretion to make requiſitions for men and money; but they have no authority to raiſe either by regulations extending to the individual citizens of America. The conſequence of this is, that though in theory their reſolutions concerning thoſe objects are laws, conſtitutionally binding on the members of the union, yet in practice they are mere recommendations, which the ſtates obſerve or diſregard at their option.

It is a ſingular inſtance of the capriciouſneſs of the human mind, that after all the admonitions we have had from experience on this head, there ſhould ſtill be found men, who object to the New Conſtitution for deviating from a principle which has been found the bane of the old; and which is in itſelf evidently incompatible with the idea of GOVERNMENT; a principle in ſhort, which, if it is to be executed at all, muſt ſubſtitute the violent and ſanguinary agency of the ſword to the mild influence of the Magiſtracy.

There is nothing abſurd or impracticable in the idea of a league or alliance between independent nations, for certain defined purpoſes preciſely ſtated in a treaty; regulating all the details of time, place, circumſtance and quantity; leaving nothing to future diſcretion; and depending for its execution on the good faith of the parties. Compacts of this kind exiſt among all civilized nations, ſubject to the uſual viciſſitudes of peace and war, of obſervance and non-obſervance, as the intereſts or paſſions of the contracting powers dictate. In the early part of the preſent century, there was an epidemical rage in Europe for this ſpecies of compacts, from which the politicians of the times fondly hoped for benefits which were never realiſed. With a view to eſtabliſhing the equilibrium of power and the peace of that part of the world, all the reſources of negotiation were exhauſted, and triple and quadruple alliances were formed; but they were ſcarcely formed before they were broken, giving an inſtructive but afflictive leſſon to mankind, how little dependence is to be placed on treaties which have no other ſanction than the obligations of good faith, and which oppoſe general conſiderations of peace and juſtice to the impulſe of any immediate intereſt and paſſion.

If the particular ſtates in this country are diſpoſed to ſtand in ſimilar relation to each other, and to drop the project of a general DISCRETIONARY SUPERINTENDENCE, the ſcheme would indeed be pernicious, and would entail upon us all the miſchiefs that have been enumerated under the firſt head; but it would have the merit of being at leaſt conſiſtent and practicable. Abandoning all views towards a confederate government, this would bring us to a ſimple alliance offenſive and defenſive; and would place us in a ſituation to be alternately friends and enemies of each other, as our mutual jealouſies and rivalſhips, nouriſhed by the intrigues of foreign nations, ſhould preſcribe to us.

But if we are unwilling to be placed in this perilous ſituation; if we will ſtill adhere to the deſign of a national government, or, which is the ſame thing, of a ſuperintending power under the direction of a Common Council, we muſt reſolve to incorporate into our plan thoſe ingredients which may be conſidered as forming the characteriſtic difference between a league and a government; we muſt extend the authority of the union to the perſons of the citizens,---the only proper objects of government.

Government implies the power of making laws. It is eſſential to the idea of a law, that it be attended with a ſanction; or, in other words, a penalty or puniſhment for diſobedience. If there be no penalty annexed to diſobedience, the reſolutions or commands which pretend to be laws will in fact amount to nothing more than advice or recommendation. This penalty, whatever it may be, can only be inflicted in two ways; by the agency of the courts and miniſters of juſtice, or by military force; by the COERTION of the magiſtracy, or by the COERTION of arms. The firſt kind can evidently apply only to men---the laſt kind muſt of neceſſity be employed againſt bodies politic, or communities or ſtates. It is evident, that there is no proceſs of a court by which their obſervance of the laws can in the laſt reſort be enforced. Sentences may be denounced againſt them for violations of their duty; but theſe ſentences can only be carried into execution by the ſword. In an aſſociation where the general authority is confined to the collective bodies of the communities that compoſe it, every breach of the laws muſt involve a ſtate of war, and military execution muſt become the only inſtrument of civil obedience. Such a ſtate of things can certainly not deſerve the name of government, nor would any prudent man chooſe to commit his happineſs to it.

There was a time when we were told that breaches, by the ſtates, of the regulations of the fœderal authority were not to be expected---that a ſenſe of common intereſt would preſide over the conduct of the reſpective members, and would beget a full compliance with all the conſtitutional requiſitions of the union. This language at the preſent day would appear as wild as a great part of what we now hear from the ſame quarter will be thought, when we ſhall have received further leſſons from that beſt oracle of wiſdom, experience. It at all times betrayed an ignorance of the true ſprings by which human conduct is actuated, and belied the original inducements to the eſtabliſhment of civil power. Why has government been inſtituted at all? Becauſe the paſſions of men will not conform to the dictates of reaſon and juſtice, without conſtraint. Has it been found that bodies of men act with more rectitude or greater diſintereſtedneſs than individuals? The contrary of this has been inferred by all accurate obſervers of the conduct of mankind; and the inference is founded upon obvious reaſons. Regard to reputation has a leſs active influence, when the infamy of a bad action is to be divided among a number, than when it is to fall ſingly upon one. A ſpirit of faction, which is apt to mingle its poiſon in the deliberations of all bodies of men, will often hurry the perſons of whom they are compoſed into improprieties and exceſſes, for which they would bluſh in a private capacity.

In addition to all this, there is in the nature of ſovereign power an impatience of controul, that diſpoſes thoſe who are inveſted with the exerciſe of it to look with an evil eye upon all external attempts to reſtrain or direct its operations. From this ſpirit it happens, that in every political aſſociation, which is formed upon the principles of uniting in a common intereſt a number of leſſer ſovereignties, there will be found a kind of excentric ten-

* *I mean for the union.*

dency in the subordinate inferior orbs, by the operation of which there will be a perpetual effort in each to fly off from the common center. This tendency is not difficult to be accounted for. It has its origin in the love of power. Power controuled or abridged is almoſt always the rival and enemy of that power by which it is controuled or abridged. This ſimple propoſition will teach us how little reaſon there is to expect, that the perſons, entruſted with the adminſtration of the affairs of the particular members of a confederacy, will at all times be ready, with perfect good humour, and an unbiaſſed regard to the public weal, to execute the reſolutions or decrees of the general authority. The reverſe of this reſults from the conſtitution of human nature.

If therefore the meaſures of the confederacy cannot be executed, without the intervention of the particular adminiſtrations, there will be little proſpect of their being executed at all. The rulers of the reſpective members, whether they have a conſtitutional right to do it or not, will undertake to judge of the propriety of the meaſures themſelves. They will conſider the conformity of the thing propoſed or required to their immediate intereſts or aims, the momentary conveniences or inconveniences that would attend its adoption. All this will be done; and in a ſpirit of intereſted and ſuſpicious ſcrutiny, without that knowledge of national circumſtances and reaſons of that, which is eſſential to a right judgment, and with that ſtrong predilection in favor of local objects, which can hardly fail to miſlead the deciſion. The ſame proceſs muſt be repeated in every member of which the body is conſtituted; and the execution of the plans, framed by the councils of the whole, will always fluctuate on the diſcretion of the ill informed and prejudiced opinion of every part. Thoſe who have been converſant in the proceedings of popular aſſemblies; who have ſeen how difficult it often is, when there is no exterior preſſure of circumſtances, to bring them to harmonious reſolutions on important points, will readily conceive how impoſſible it muſt be to induce a number of ſuch aſſemblies, deliberating at a diſtance from each other, at different times, and under different impreſſions, long to co-operate in the ſame views and purſuits.

In our caſe, the concurrence of thirteen diſtinct ſoverein wills is requiſite under the confederation to the compleat execution of every important meaſure, that proceeds from the Union. It has happened as was to have been foreſeen. The meaſures of the union have not been executed; and the delinquencies of the States have ſtep by ſtep matured themſelves to an extreme, which has at length arreſted all the wheels of the national government, and brought them to an awful ſtand. Congreſs at this time ſcarcely poſſeſs the means of keeping up the forms of adminiſtration; 'till the ſtates can have time to agree upon a more ſubſtantial ſubſtitute for the preſent ſhadow of a federal government. Things did not come to this deſperate extremity at once. The cauſes which have been ſpecified produced at firſt only unequal and diſproportionate degrees of compliance with the requiſitions of the Union. The greater deficiencies of ſome States furniſhed the pretext of example, and the temptation of intereſt to the complying, or to the leaſt delinquent States. Why ſhould we do more in proportion than thoſe who are embarked with us in the ſame political voyage? Why ſhould we conſent to bear more than our proper ſhare of the common burthen? Theſe were ſuggeſtions which human ſelfiſhneſs could not withſtand, and which even ſpeculative men, who looked forward to remote conſequences, could not, without heſitation, combat. Each State yielding to the perſuaſive voice of immediate intereſt and convenience has ſucceſſively withdrawn its ſupport, 'till the frail and tottering edifice ſeems ready to fall upon our heads, and to cruſh us beneath its ruins.

PUBLIUS.

NUMBER III.

To the CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES.

Friends and Countrymen,

THE firſt reaſon of diſſent given by the minority of Pennſylvania is, that a very extenſive territory cannot be governed on the principles of freedom, otherwiſe than by *a confederation of republics*. Though I admit this to be true, yet I beg to be indulged with a few remarks upon their arguments and obſervations. They adduce the opinions of the moſt celebrated writers, to whom the modern improvements in government were unknown, and who had not the benefits of thoſe numerous and invaluable lights which have been thrown upon the ſubject by the diſcuſſions ariſing from the American cauſe. If it is admitted that the path to perfection in government was never before ſo brightly illuminated as at preſent, the honeſt and well informed opinions *of this period* muſt be as valuable as thoſe of the great men of *leſs enlightened* times. But the minority further tell us, that this opinion on the neceſſity of the confederated form for an extenſive territory is confirmed by *uniform experience*. So far is this acknowleged truth from being confirmed by uniform experience, that a confederation of *free* governments is perfectly a new caſe. We have not before us one aſcertained inſtance, ſince the beginning of the world, to demonſtrate the capacity of the confederated form to anſwer the purpoſes of juſt government. While, therefore, I agree, *from reaſon and the nature of human affairs*, that a confederated form of government is neceſſary to preſerve the peace, liberty and ſafety of America, I cannot admit that there is ſufficient weight in *the firſt*, or truth in *the ſecond*, argument adduced by the minority of our Convention. In juſtice to the honorable Mr. Wilſon, a limb of whoſe ſpeech they have diſſevered from the body, I beg leave to turn your attention to the ſpeech itſelf. 'Tis ſolid, ingenious, and comprehenſive, and worthy the peruſal of every American.

The minority diſſent, ſecondly, becauſe the powers veſted in Congreſs will, as they aſſert, neceſſarily "*abſorb and annihilate*" the legiſlative, executive and judicial powers of the ſeveral ſtates. From whence, they proceed to ſay, will ariſe a deſpotic government in theſe ſtates. As I have already admitted, as neceſſary to liberty, that our general government ſhould be *confederated*, ſo it is now incumbent on me to anſwer thoſe arguments which have been adduced to prove the propoſed conſtitution will *annihilate* the legiſlative, executive and judicial powers of the ſeveral ſtates. This I believe is the great ground, on which all the fears of the oppoſition reſt in Pennſylvania, and throughout the union.

In ſupport of their aſſertion, the addreſſers firſt obſerve, that Congreſs are veſted with a complete and unlimited command over the purſe of America. So far is this from being the caſe, that there is *but one* ſingle branch of revenue placed *out of the reach* of the ſtate legiſlatures---that ariſing from trade, which is the leaſt of all connected with liberty, as it is *extra territorial*, and requires no dangerous force to enſure its execution. But even on this the ſtate legiſlatures have a *complete check*, in the power of chuſing the Senators, whoſe voices are neceſſary to a commercial act. If the Federal Repreſentatives of the people bring forward a bill of this kind, tending to diminiſh the conſtitutional and due weight of the ſeparate governments, the Repreſentatives of the ſtate legiſlatures (the Senators) can ſay, *it ſhall not be enacted*; and this, moreover, will apply to every revenue law Congreſs ſhall attempt. Whence it appears, that Congreſs poſſeſs *not an unlimited*, but a *controulable*, power over the purſe; while no act of Congreſs, nor of any other power, can prevent the ſtate legiſlatures from impoſing any duty, exciſe or tax upon any intra-territorial object, *provided the application of the money is to ſtate purpoſes*. But the ſeveral ſtates will poſſeſs more or leſs of *independent revenues and reſources*, to which the powers of Congreſs *cannot* be extended. They may tax ſtate offices, ſuch as thoſe of Prothonotaries, Regiſters of Wills, Sheriffs, County Treaſurers, &c. They will have fees for grants of lands, affixing public ſeals, marriage and tavern licences, &c. tolls on rivers, canals and roads, the income of public property, eſcheats, fines and forfeitures, confiſcations, quit-rents, ſales of lands, and many other things, with which the federal government cannot interfere, beſides *their abſolute and conſtitutional right to lay any internal tax, exciſe or duty whatſoever*.

It has been ſaid, that Congreſs can make the firſt call upon the people: but an oppoſite opinion appears to me more reaſonable, that the ſeveral ſtates can make the demand firſt, and in the way moſt pleaſing to the people, and thus, by *punctuality*, prevent the exerciſe of the power of direct taxation by the federal legiſlature: and here let us remember, that as the votes of the federal houſe of repreſentatives will be in proportion to the actual number of the people, ſo, in purſuance of the intereſts of the people, they will and can obſtruct *all unneceſſary direct taxes of the federal legiſlature*, ſo long as they find the ſtate governments punctual in the diſcharge of the neceſſary federal requiſitions. A rule will no doubt be early adopted, that Congreſs ſhall make up their eſtimates, and paſs their money laws, as long before the day of payment as poſſible, from which the ſtates, knowing their ſeveral proportions, will be able to purſue the ways and means by which their reſpective quotas can be moſt eaſily procured. I hope, my countrymen, I do not deceive either you or myſelf by this train of reflection. I believe the federal powers are very different from what the fears of our minority have raiſed them to. It certainly appears, that the federal government has not an unlimited command over the purſe, for *only one* ſource of revenue, ariſing from trade, is put entirely into their hands. In a great number of the other parts of the buſineſs, the ſeparate ſtates have a *concurrent* and *uncontroulable* power of legiſlation, and *the remainder*, which is very conſiderable, the ſtates have in their own hands, to the abſolute *excluſion* of Congreſs.

The power of the ſword, ſay the minority of Pennſylvania, is in the hands of Congreſs. My friends and countrymen, it is not ſo, for THE POWERS OF THE SWORD ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE YEOMANRY OF AMERICA FROM SIXTEEN TO SIXTY. The militia of theſe free commonwealths, entitled and accuſtomed to their arms, when compared with any poſſible army, muſt be *tremendous and irreſiſtable*. Who are theſe militia? *are they not ourſelves*. Is it feared, then, that we ſhall turn our arms *each man againſt his own boſom*. Congreſs have no power to diſarm the militia. Their ſwords, and every other terrible implement of the ſoldier, are *the birth-right of an American*. What clauſe in the ſtate or federal conſtitutions hath *given away* that important right. It is ſaid, Congreſs can order the militia of Georgia to New-Hampſhire! The gentlemen might have gone further, and ſaid, they might order the militia of Maryland TO MARCH OVER THE SURFACE OF THE CHESAPEAK. The latter would be obeyed as ſoon as the former. Theſe extravagancies operate againſt all power. The legiſlature of Pennſylvania may conſtitutionally order their citizens to pay in taxes one half, or even *the whole, value* of their eſtates, by the very clauſe which veſts them with the power of providing for the real and evident exigences of the ſtate government. Further, the power of the ſword, even ſo far as it is placed in the hands of Congreſs, is ſubject to *the controul* of the ſtate legiſlatures, for they name one branch of the federal government (the Senate) without whom no military officers can be appointed, no monies granted, no armies raiſed, no navies provided. The ſtate governments alſo have "*the authority* of training the militia, and *appointing all the officers*. The conſtitution, inſtead of providing a ſtanding (or permanent) army, takes care that *it ſhall not be ſtanding*, ſhall not *continue*, for it declares it ſhall find itſelf *abſolutely unprovided* at the end of every two years. If the people ſee the leaſt reaſon to apprehend a breach in the conſtitution by the grant of money for more than two years, they can elect new repreſentatives, and they can by virtue of thoſe military powers, *which are inſeparable from their own perſons*, ſuſpend every operation of a Congreſs, which ſhall have thus ceaſed to be a lawful and conſtitutional power. From this circumſtance, and from the citizens of the United States poſſeſſing the right of creating directly or indirectly every military officer and of granting every military reſource, I do not heſitate to affirm, that the unlimited power of the ſword is not in the hands of either the *federal or ſtate governments*. but, where I truſt in God it will ever remain, *in the hands of the people*.

The legiſlature of each ſtate muſt poſſeſs, *excluſively of Congreſs*, many powers, which the latter can never exercite. The ſtate governments can preſcribe the various puniſhments that ſhall be inflicted for diſorders, riots, aſſaults, larcenies, bigamy, arſon, burglaries, murders, ſtate treaſon, and many other offences againſt *their* peace and dignity, which, being *in no way* ſubjected to the juriſdiction of the federal legiſlature, would go unpuniſhed. They alone can promote the improvement of the country by general roads, canals, bridges, clearing rivers, erecting ferries, building ſtate houſes, town halls, court houſes, market houſes, county gaols, poor houſes, places of worſhip, ſtate and county ſchools and hoſpitals. They alone are the conſervators of the reputation of their reſpective ſtates in foreign countries, by having *the entire regulation* of inſpecting exports. They can create new ſtate offices, and aboliſh old ones; regulate deſcents of lands, and the diſtribution of the other property of perſons dying inteſtate; provide for calling out the militia, for any purpoſe within the ſtate; preſcribe the qualifications of electors of the ſtate, and even of the federal repreſentatives; make donations of lands; erect new ſtate courts; incorporate ſocieties for the purpoſes of religion, learning, policy or profit; erect counties, cities, towns and boroughs; divide an extenſive territory into two governments; declare what offences ſhall be impeachable in the ſtates, and the pains and penalties that ſhall be conſequent on conviction; and elect the federal ſenators. Theſe things and many more can always be done by the ſtate legiſlatures. How then can it be ſaid, that they will be abſorbed by the Congreſs, who can interfere in few or none of thoſe matters, though they are abſolutely neceſſary to the preſervation of ſociety and the exiſtence of both the federal and ſtate governments.

In the executive department we may obſerve, the ſtates alone can appoint the militia and civil officers, and commiſſion the ſame. They alone can execute the ſtate laws in civil or criminal matters, commence proſecutions, order out the militia on any commotion within the ſtate, collect ſtate taxes, duties and exciſes, grant patents, receive the rents and other revenues within the ſtate, pay or receive money from Congreſs, grant pardons, iſſue writs, licences, &c. among their own citizens; or, in ſhort, execute any other matter which we have ſeen the ſtate legiſlature can order or enact. In the judicial department every matter or thing, civil or criminal, great or ſmall, muſt be heard and determined by the ſtate officers, provided the parties contending and the matter in queſtion be within the juriſdiction of the ſtate. Hence our petit and grand juries, juſtices of the peace and quorum, judges of the common pleas, our board of property, our judges of oyer and terminer, of the ſupreme courts, of the courts of appeal, or chancery, will all exerciſe their ſeveral *judicial powers*, excluſive and independent of the controul or interference of the federal government.

The objects of thoſe ſtate judges, which I have enumerated, are highly important in regard to their value, their connection with the liberties of the people, and the exiſtence of order and government. Congreſs have not the ſmalleſt juriſdiction in thoſe caſes, either direct or indirect; and therefore, if the ſeparate ſtates ſhould *omit* to exerciſe them, the United States muſt *in one day* ruſh into abſolute *anarchy*, and be torn to pieces by wanton and extreme violence, by which *the federal and ſtate governments* would ſink together in one *common* ruin.

We might proceed much further, but I truſt, on a fair conſideration of what has been already ſaid, you will ſee, that inſtead of the *annihilation* of the ſtate governments by the federal government, Congreſs muſt not only refrain from injuring them, but that they muſt moſt carefully attend to the preſervation of their *internal peace*, and the exerciſe of their *ſeparate and indiſpenſible powers*, as the only means which can preſerve the *federal* government itſelf from diſorder and *annihilation*. Hence we find they have pledged themſelves to apply *the whole powers of the union* to maintain in each ſtate *a free or republican* government.

Though we readily admitted, that if the propoſed conſtitution for the United States was a *ſocial*, and not a *federal* one, it would be juſtly exceptionable, yet as it appears on examination ſtrongly *federal*, and that it cannot poſſibly abſorb the ſtate governments, ſo all fear of that *Deſpotiſm*, which a *ſocial* government would produce in ſo extenſive a territory, is entirely removed. It may be ſatisfactory to many of my countrymen to ſee this point more copiouſly treated. I remember to have read two very valuable papers, No. 44 and 45, by *the Federaliſt* of New-York, who ſigns himſelf PUBLIUS, which muſt give great ſatisfaction to every diſcerning and candid mind. In the Pennſylvania Gazette alſo, No. 3008, No. 3009, and No. 3010, a writer, under the ſignature of a FREEMAN, has thrown into one view *the indefeaſible powers of the ſeparate ſtates*, and the deficiencies of *indiſpenſible ſocial power* in the propoſed government.

But, ſay the minority of Pennſylvania, Congreſs have power to regulate their own elections, by which means alone they may totally deſtroy the ſtate governments. Let us examine this point: By the fourth ſection of the firſt article it is declared, that the times, &c. of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the legiſlature thereof, but Congreſs may at any time by law make or alter *ſuch regulations*, except as to the place of chooſing Senators. What then do we find they can alter? ſuch regulations as fix the time, (that is the day or hour) of election, &c. Does this enable Congreſs to prolong their exiſtence? Do not *the preceding articles of the conſtitution* poſitively declare, that the repreſentatives ſhall be elected *every two* years, and the Senators *every ſix*, and that the former ſhall be choſen by *the citizens of each ſtate*? Does then a power to make *regulations of elections* given to the legiſlatures enable them *to alter the conſtitution*? Surely theſe gentlemen have given the ſubject but an haſty thought. But let us proceed. The article goes on to ſay, that "ſuch *regulations*," that is, the regulations *the State legiſlatures* may or might have made, may be altered, or (if omitted) may be made by Congreſs. The convention have not given the federal legiſlature more power in regard to theſe elections in any one ſtate, than they gave juſt before to its legiſlature. They could not intend, that either the ſtate legiſlatures, or Congreſs, ſhould alter *the conſtitutional proviſions*, by which *frequent* elections by *the people* are ſecured. After all, the matter reſts here: the convention, ſeeing that it would be pleaſing to the ſtates, left the power of *regulation* with them, till they might ſhow a diſpoſition to abuſe that power, to *the injury of the people* or *the deſtruction of the confederacy*. Knowing that ſuch an inſtance had *already* occured in Rhode-Iſland, they depoſited a controul with Congreſs. Being a matter abſolutely relative to our *federal* concerns, the power might have been properly depoſited with the federal government from the beginning, ſubject, as it now is, to the *paramount* proviſions and reſtrictions of the conſtitution itſelf. 'Tis a power which every legiſlature in the union poſſeſſes, under the *ſame controul* of their reſpective ſtate conſtitutions. Being part of their ſtate affairs, 'tis depoſited, where *alone* it ſhould be, *with their ſtate legiſlatures*; and in the caſe before us, being part of our *federal affairs*, is, on the ſame *ſound reaſons*, and by the ſame *neceſſity*, depoſited with our federal legiſlature.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

OBJECTIONS *to the propoſed Plan of Government for the United States, on* GENUINE PRINCIPLES.

AT a Meeting of the *Wheel-barrow Society*, in the Priſon-yard, Philadelphia, February the 8th, 1788. Preſent fifty-eight members.

JEM DORAN in the Chair.

After mature diſcuſſion, the Society unanimouſly agreed in the following

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

1ſt. *Pure natural liberty* is the right of every man to do whatever he pleaſes *without controul*, and to poſſeſs, *without retribution*, whatever he can acquire by *valour* or *addreſs*.

2d. States or ſovereign powers are as individuals in a ſtate of nature; and therefore true political liberty, or the liberty of a ſtate as a body politic, is the right of that ſtate, or of thoſe who who are in the poſſeſſion of the ſovereignty thereof, to do ſuch things and enact ſuch laws, as may be thought conducive to the advancement of the powers and intereſts of that ſtate, or of the government thereof, uncontrouled by the artificial ſyſtem of reſtraints, known by the name of *The Law of Nations*.

3d. All ſyſtems of government, whether operating on ſtates or on individuals, although oſtenſibly formed and ſpecially declared to be for the eſtabliſhment of general juſtice and of general good, are, in fact, ſyſtems of coercion, reſtraint and oppreſſion, and ought to be abhorred by the true ſons of freedom as invaſions and abridgements of their natural rights.

4th. Whereas, in the preſent imperfect ſtate of things, *true natural liberty*, as defined in our firſt fundamental principle, cannot be univerſally enjoyed, neceſſity enforces a ſubmiſſion to what is called government, under ſome form or other.

5th. According to the foregoing principles, that form of government is the beſt, which contains the feweſt reſtraints, and leaves in the hands of the governed the greateſt portion of natural liberty, and the fulleſt ſcope for the exerciſe of perſonal proweſs and native ingenuity; it being demonſtrable, that if the component parts of any ſociety are left free, and become, *by any means*, rich and happy, the whole of that ſociety will be free, rich and happy.

6th. The worſt of all poſſible governments is that, which, by the vigorous operation of general laws, and a complication of internal checks, reſtraints and regulations, prevents individual ſtates or perſons from proſecuting their ſeparate intereſts in their own way; moſt wickedly ſacrificing the emolument of individuals to what is called the glory and proſperity of the whole.

Theſe fundamental principles being eſtabliſhed, the plan of government propoſed by the late General Convention for the United States was taken up, conſidered by paragraphs, and compared with the doctrines laid down; and after ſome debate, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly adopted, viz.

1ſt. *Reſolved*, That the conſtitution propoſed for the United States is a *conſolidated government*, pregnant with the ſeeds of coercion and reſtraint, and therefore a ſyſtem of tyranny and oppreſſion.

2d. *Reſolved*, That under ſuch a government, neither ſtates nor individuals can do or refuſe to do what they pleaſe, in all caſes, which is a direct infringement of the natural liberty of both, as defined in our firſt fundamental principle.

3d. *Reſolved*, That under ſuch a government men of education, abilities and property, commonly called *the well born*, will be moſt likely to get into places of power and truſt, to the excluſion of a large majority of a contrary deſcription.

4th. *Reſolved*, That as this conſtitution moſt arbitrarily and inhumanly prohibits the emiſſion of paper money, and other reſources by which the unfortunate debtor may throw off the diſcouraging burthen of his obligations, it ought to be conſidered, as in fact it is, a ſyſtem of tyranny and oppreſſion, compelling citizens in many inſtances to do things extremely diſagreeable, and contrary to their intereſt.

5th. *Reſolved*, That under ſuch a government the induſtrious and wealthy may enjoy their property in ſecurity, to the great injury of thoſe who have no property at all.

6th. *Reſolved*, That under ſuch a government there will be no encouragement for gentlemen of adventure and addreſs to procure ſubſiſtance and wealth by extraordinary modes of acquirement, becauſe what is called the vigour of law will pervade the whole union.

7th. *Reſolved*, That the government propoſed is conſonant with our 6th fundamental principle, and the worſt of all poſſible governments; and therefore

8th. *Reſolved*, That the members of the late general convention, who framed, voted for, and recommended this plan of government, and all ſtate conventions who have or ſhall hereafter adopt and ratify the ſame, and all thoſe individuals, who, by word of mouth, by writing and publiſhing, or by any other means, ſhall expreſs their approbation of the ſaid infamous conſtitution, are, and ought to be, conſidered by all the true ſons of liberty as demagogues, ariſtocratics, conſpirators, traytors, tyrants, and enemies of the natural rights of mankind.

9th. *Reſolved*, That as we are the moſt numerous and reſpectable body that have as yet combined, formally to avow and publiſh a diſapprobation of this new conſtitution, it is fit and proper that we ſhould be regularly organized, that other worthy malcontents in this and the other ſtates may, by aſſociation or election, be annexed to our community, and ſo make up a union of ſtrength to oppoſe the eſtabliſhment of this tyrannical government: Therefore,

10th. *Reſolved*, That we will now proceed to the election of a Preſident, Vice-Preſident and Secretary.

Whereupon, the ballots being fairly taken and counted, ſtood as follows:

For the PRESIDENTSHIP.

For the Author of the pieces ſigned CENTINEL,	51 votes.
For Jem Doran, - - - -	5
For Arthur M'Garity, - - - -	2

VICE-PRESIDENT.

For L —— M——, Eſquire, of Maryland,	47 votes.
For Daniel Cronan, - - - -	8
For Pat Dalton, - - - -	3

SECRETARY.

For the Author of the pieces ſigned PHILADELPHIENSIS, - - - - -	30 votes.
For Kit Carbery, - - - -	28

The following members were then appointed a committee of correſpondence, viz. Jem Doran, Arthur M'Garity, John Doughty, Pat Dalton, Daniel Cronan, James Bulger, and Kit Carbery, to hold communication with the late adherents of General Shays in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and with other worthy oppoſers in the ſeveral ſtates.

The ſociety directed that theſe their proceedings ſhould be made public, and then reſumed their daily occupation of cleaning the ſtreets and common ſewers.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.

On Saturday laſt, upon the arrival of the news of the Ratification of the Fœderal Conſtitution by the powerful ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, the Bells of Chriſt-Church were rung, and Congratulations of Joy have appeared in every part of the City for ſeveral days paſt.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of diſtinction in Boſton, dated February 6, 1788.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that our convention this day ratified the conſtitution by a majority of 187 againſt 168. The minority are moderate, and ſay, *they will with alacrity ſupport the government.*"

The conventions of Delaware, New-Jerſey and Georgia, ſays a correſpondent, adopted the new conſtitution unanimouſly.---There all was harmony. The minorities of the Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts conventions acquieſced in the juſt authority of the majority, and all was harmony between the two ſides of the queſtion. Let us then in Pennſylvania ſupport the honor of our ſtate, by giving to each other the right hand of mutual regard, and making the kindeſt uſe of the time to come, which is yet diſhonored by no diſſentions.

The convention of New-Hampſhire were to aſſemble the 13th inſtant. In that happy ſtate, both parties, which formerly were warm, are moſt cordially united in favor of the new conſtitution.

The ſtates which have already adopted the fœderal conſtitution contain a majority of *the free perſons* of the United States, and, what is a ſtill more comfortable reflexion, are two thirds of the number which is neceſſary to render the government efficient. When we recollect that all but Rhode-Iſland have called a convention, and all the conventions, who have determined, have given their fiat to the conſtitution, we cannot doubt the that next fœderal year will commence with all the thirteen ſtates united in the new confederacy.

Advices from Europe inform us, that the unfortunate Dutch patriots are miſerably harraſſed and inſulted by the Orange party. The new conſtitution of the United States, we think, will be found a bleſſing to many of the unfortunate friends to liberty in that diſtracted country.

The friends of the United States in England, whether Americans or Britons, are ſtrong in their approbation of the new conſtitution.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, dated November 14, 1787.

"The fœderal conſtitution deſerves that countenance and thoſe exertions, which all cool and conſiderate men will, I hope, continue to give it. Mr. A----, after a thorough examination of the plan, although he wiſhes ſome parts of it had been built differently, and he thinks need a little amendment, approves, recommends, and hopes the ſame will be *unanimouſly adopted*. Every *learned, good* and great man here, who is a well-wiſher to our country, applauds the fœderal conſtitution, and only fears the people will be miſled, and not adopt it.

"Laſt week the Moſt Chriſtian King obtained a loan to be enregiſtered by his parliament, of about 20 millions ſterling."

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

I FIND an entirely new objection is made to the new government framed by our great Gen. Waſhington and others, and that is---that a *Bricklayer* had a hand in it, and that it is ſupported only by *Draymen* and *Waggoners*. Now, gentlemen, is it the worſe for this?---Are not Mechanics and Labourers as neceſſary in every country as Lawyers, Doctors and Parſons?---and in a free country, are they not entitled to equal privileges with other people?-----Such reflections upon Mechanics and Labourers illy become the writers, who have been filling the news-papers with abuſe againſt rich men!-----For if neither Gentlemen nor Mechanics are to govern us----by whom are we to be governed?----I hope NOT by Men who are NEITHER.

A SHIP CARPENTER.

*** *Want of Room obliges us to omit the Communications of ſeveral Correſpondents this Week, but they ſhall be attended to in our next.*

Philadelphia, February 15, 1788.

THE creditors of *Joſeph Mather*, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts, properly authenticated, to MIERS FISHER, as the aſſignees are now poſſeſſed of a ſum of money that will bear a dividend, which they propoſe to make within three weeks from this date, if the creditors ſhall generally furniſh their demands.

MIERS FISHER,
J. M. NESBITT,
LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH,
EDWARD GEORGE,
} Aſſignees.

*** The *Committee* for conducting the Buſineſs of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES deſire, that the SUBSCRIBERS to the Manufacturing Fund will be pleaſed to pay in their *SUBSCRIPTIONS* to Mr. JOSEPH HILBORN, Treaſurer to the Society.

By order of the Committee,
THOMAS RUSTON, Chairman.

Juſt Publiſhed, on an entire new American type and good paper, (PRICE 5/3 in boards)

The FIRST VOLUME of the

Debates *of the* Convention

Of the STATE *of* PENNSYLVANIA,

On the CONSTITUTION propoſed for the GOVERNMENT of the UNITED STATES.

Taken accurately in Short Hand by THOMAS LLOYD.

Containing----The Speeches of Thomas M'Kean and James Wilſon, Eſquires. In which they have *unfolded* the principles of *Free Governments*; *demonſtrated* the ſuperior advantages *of this Conſtitution*; and *anſwered every Objection* hitherto ſuggeſted.

Philadelphia, SOLD by *T. Seddon*, in Market-ſtreet, and the principal Bookſellers in Pennſylvania---At *New-York*, by Meſſrs. *Berry & Rogers*, Meſſrs. *S. & T. Louden*, Mr. *Hodge*---At *Baltimore*, by Mr. *Clarke*---At *Richmond*, by Mr. *A. Davis*, and by the principal Bookſellers in the United States.

*** Subſcribers to the Debates of the General Aſſembly will be furniſhed with one copy each, on application to the Editor, for 3/9. He is happy to embrace this opportunity of returning the patrons of that undertaking his moſt grateful acknowledgments.

February 16, 1788.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on Saturday, the 22d day of March next,

THE Plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norriſtown, containing about 150 acres, 10 or 11 whereof are good meadow, the remainder chiefly good wheat land; there is on ſaid tract a good bearing orchard of grafted fruit, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a pump of never failing water at the door, good ſtone ſpring-houſe, and a large ſtone-barn, with convenient ſtabling for horſes and cattle. Alſo a griſt-mill with two pair of ſtones, capable of a great deal of buſineſs, as Perkioming creek (the ſtream by which it is turned) is ſufficient to grind in the drieſt ſeaſons; is well ſituated for country griſt, and not more than two miles from the Reading-road, from whence wheat may, at moſt times, be readily commanded. If not then ſold, it will be to let. The title and terms of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid.

February 15, 1788. ¶ THOMAS REES.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

ON THURSDAY, the 21ſt of FEBRUARY, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the place of Mr. Jacob Bankſon, in Mayomenſing townſhip about two miles from the city of Philadelphia, five horſes, four cows, four carts, two ploughs, two harrows, a chair, a ſleigh, about eight tons of excellent hay, a quantity of ſtraw, about thirty buſhels of rye, ſome grain in the ground, a quantity of potatoes and garden-ſeeds; a ten-plate ſtove, a ſix plate ditto, a clock, a watch, a number of valuable books; alſo houſhold and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention; late the property of George Young, deceaſed.

The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by JACOB YOUNG, } Adminiſtrators.
PETER YOUNG }

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE YOUNG, deceaſed, late of Moyamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, to JACOB YOUNG, living in Moyamenſing, for payment. § February 14 1788.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 18th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Plantation, in the townſhip of North-Wales, and county of Montgomery, whereon Conrad Sayple now lives, about four miles above the Friends Meeting houſe, and two miles from Jacob Hayſeler's tavern, on the Swamp road, the direct road to Allen-town; bounded northward by the line that ſeparates Towamenſing from North-Wales, eaſtward by land formerly of Robert Ellis, but now the Heirs of Amos Strettle, ſouthward by the eſtate of Humphry Jones, deceaſed, and weſtward with lands of Amos Griffiths, containing 123 acres, of which about 10 acres are good meadow, watered partly by a plentiful ſpring, and partly by a rivulet which runs through the tract, ſufficient for a griſt or ſaw-mill great part of the year; there is woodland enough for the uſe of the farm for many years, and the remainder good arable land, as productive as any in the neighbourhood. On the plantation are a tenantable log houſe, barracks and ſtables adequate to protect the grain, hay and cattle from the weather. Perſons inclined to purchaſe may view the premiſes on or before the day of ſale. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the delivery of a good deed, and a mortgage, &c. to be given for the remaining part (one half thereof payable with intereſt one year after the ſale, and the other half with intereſt twelve months afterwards) when poſſeſſion will be given. The ſale will be held on the premiſes, or at Jacob Hayſeler's tavern, as may be judged beſt on the day of ſale, when attendance will be given. by † PHILIP & THOMAS KINSEY.

Philadelphia, February 11, 1788.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 13th of March next,

(If not Sold before by private Sale)

THAT valuable Farm, whereon Samuel M'Ninch now lives, in Northampton county, Mountbethel townſhip, near James Richard's tavern, containing about 250 acres, for which there will be a good title given. This plantation is pleaſantly ſituated, in a very healthy part of the country, and near the river Delaware; upwards of 100 acres is cleared, about 20 of which is excellent meadow, and nearly the ſame quantity more may be made. There are on the premiſes a ſquare log houſe, frame barn, milk, and other out houſes, a good bearing orchard, a valuable ſpring near the door, alſo an excellent mill ſeat, on a conſtant ſtream of water, which paſſes through the center of the meadow land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to JOSEPH MARTIN, or SAMUEL MILLER, near the premiſes § February 19 1788.

To be SOLD or LET,

And poſſeſſion given the middle of March next,

THAT commodious TAVERN in Frankford, formerly kept by Col. Benjamin M'Veagh. For terms, enquire of THOMAS TILLYER, in Philadelphia, ISAIAH WORRALL, in Frankford, or PERNAL M'VEAGH, in Burlington.

Salem, New-Jerſey, February 11, 1788.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on Wedneſday, the ſixth inſtant, a NEGROE MAN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and ſays he belongs to CATESBY JONES, in Virginia. The owner is deſired to come and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out for the ſame in five weeks from the date hereof, by § JOHN COPE, Goaler.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

Yeſterday evening arrived in this city, the Hon. Rufus King, Eſq; who left Boſton laſt Saturday.---By this gentleman we have received a Boſton paper of February 9th (three days later than the poſt brought us) which contains the following

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, February 9.

THE GRAND FEDERAL EDIFICE.

With the higheſt ſatisfaction we announce to the public, that the Convention of this commonwealth, on Wedneſday, at five o'clock, P. M. *aſſented to*, and on Thurſday *ratified* the *Conſtitution* propoſed by the late Fœderal Convention. On this pleaſing event we beg leave to congratulate the public, and to expreſs our ſincere wiſhes, that the general joy which it has diffuſed through all ranks of citizens, may be an auſpicious omen of the *ſuperior* advantages which ſhall reſult from the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a Fœderal Government as this Conſtitution provides.

On the motion for ratifying being declared in the affirmative, by a majority of nineteen, the

Hon. Mr. White roſe and ſaid, that notwithſtanding he had oppoſed the adoption of the conſtitution, upon the idea that it would endanger the liberties of his country, yet, as a majority had ſeen fit to adopt it, he ſhould uſe his utmoſt exertions to induce his conſtituents to live in peace under, and chearfully ſubmit to it.

He was followed by Mr. Wedgery, who ſaid, that he ſhould return to his conſtituents, and inform them, that he had oppoſed the adoption of the conſtitution --but that he had been over-ruled, and that it had been carried by a majority of wiſe and underſtanding men:---that he ſhould endeavor to ſow the ſeeds of union and peace among the people he repreſented:---and that he hoped, and believed, that no perſon would wiſh for or ſuggeſt the meaſure of a PROTEST; for, ſaid he, we muſt conſider that this body is as full a repreſentation of the people as can be conceived.---After expreſſing his thanks for the civility which the inhabitants of this town have ſhewn to the Convention, and declaring as his opinion, that they had not in the leaſt influenced the deciſion--he concluded by ſaying, that he ſhould ſupport, as much as in him lay, the conſtitution; and that he believed, as this ſtate had adopted it, that not only nine, but the whole thirteen would come into the meaſure.

Gen. Whitney ſaid, that though he had been oppoſed to the conſtitution, he ſhould ſupport it as much as if he had voted for it.

M. Cooley (Amherſt) ſaid, that he endeavoured to govern himſelf by the principles of reaſon---that he was directed to vote againſt the adoption of the conſtitution, and that in ſo doing, he had not only complied with his directions, but had acted according to the dictates of his own conſcience; but that as it was agreed to by a majority, he ſhould endeavour to convince his conſtituents of the propriety of its adoption.

Dr. Taylor alſo ſaid, he had uniformly oppoſed the conſtitution, that he found himſelf fairly beat---and expreſſed his determination to go home, and endeavour to infuſe a ſpirit of harmony and love among the people.

Other gentlemen expreſſed their inclination to ſpeak, but it growing late the convention adjourned to this morning ten o'clock.

The convention met on Thurſday, when Major Naſon, in a ſhort addreſs, intimated his determination of ſupporting the conſtitution, and exerting himſelf to influence his conſtituents to do the ſame.

M. Randal ſaid, he had been uniformly oppoſed to the conſtitution. He had, he ſaid, fought like a good ſoldier, but, as he was beat, he ſhould ſit down contented, hoping the minority may be diſappointed in their fears, and that the majority may reap the full fruition of the bleſſings they anticipate. In the hope that the amendments recommended by his excellency the preſident will take place, I ſhall, ſays he, go home, and endeavour to ſatisfy thoſe who have honoured me by their choice, that we may live in peace.

Major Sawin declared, that the conſtitution had had a fair trial, and that there had not, to his knowledge, been any undue influence exerciſed to obtain a vote in its favour---that many doubts which lay in his mind had been removed---and that, although he was in the minority, he ſhould ſupport the conſtitution as chearfully and heartily as tho' he had voted on the other ſide of the queſtion.

The above open, manly and honorable conduct of the gentlemen who compoſed the minority, was very different from that of the turbulent oppoſers of the conſtitution in Pennſylvania, who, not content with their declamatory and odious proteſt againſt its adoption, are now endeavouring to involve their country in all the horrors of a civil war, by exciting tumult and inſurrection. To the everlaſting honor of Maſſachuſetts will the above be told --as it will convince the world, that her ſons know rightly how to prize the principle of republicaniſm---that of ſubmitting to the deciſion of a majority. After the gentlemen above mentioned had expreſſed their ſentiments---on motion of the Honorable Mr. Cabot, the following votes were paſſed:

VOTED, *unanimouſly*, That the thanks of this convention be given to his excellency the preſident, for his generous and patriotic efforts, during a painful illneſs, to unite the members of this body in ſuch a deciſion upon the ſubject of their deliberation, as in his opinion was eſſential to the ſafety and happiness of the people of the United States; and alſo, for the patient attention, and perfect impartiality, with which his excellency has preſided, while his health permitted him to regulate their debates.

VOTED, *unanimouſly*, That his honor the vice-preſident be requeſted to accept the united thanks of this convention, for the uniform candor and impartiality exhibited by his honor, while preſiding in the abſence of the preſident.

Votes of thanks to the reverend chaplains, and the proprietors of the meeting-houſe in Fœderal-ſtreet, were alſo paſſed.---After which it was voted, to move from the place wherein the convention were then ſitting to the ſtate-houſe, in order to declare the ratification of the conſtitution in form; which took place immediately. It being known that the indiſpoſition of body of his excellency the preſident would prevent him from leading the convention on foot, a number of reſpectable citizens appeared at the door of the houſe, with an elegant carriage, into which, with the violence of ardent affection and honeſt enthuſiaſm, they forced his excellency---and notwithſtanding his moſt earneſt ſolicitations to be permitted to proceed in a different manner---they drew him in it to the ſtate-houſe---where the convention, having convened in the repreſentatives' chamber, voted to attend the declaration of the ratification of the conſtitution---which was done by the high ſheriff of the county of Suffolk, as follows.

[*The form of ratification, and propoſitions ſubſequent, were exactly ſimilar to thoſe publiſhed in our paper of Wedneſday laſt, to which we refer our Readers.*]

On the ratification being thus declared, a very large concourſe of ſpectators teſtified their ſatisfaction by repeated huzzas---and *the whole* convention, being previouſly invited, partook, with a number of reſpectable citizens, at a decent repaſt, prepared in the Senate Chamber----where, in mutual congratulations and teſtimonials of ſatisfaction, all party ideas were done away------and ſuch a ſpirit of joy, union and urbanity diffuſed, as, if continued, muſt be attended with the moſt happy conſequences through the commonwealth. The toaſts given were truly conciliatory, and were, we believe, drank with ſincerity by every one preſent---all appeared willing to bury the hatchet of animoſity, and to ſmoke the calumet of union and love.

After

After this repaſt the convention diſſolved.---Thus far the proceedings of the convention. Now for thoſe *of the people.*

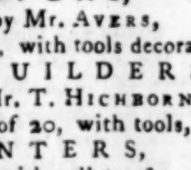
The citizens of Boſton have ever ſhewn themſelves advocates for freedom---therefore, when a motion had obtained, one of the greateſt objects of which is, "to ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to themſelves and their poſterity," they could not reſiſt the ſtrong impulſe they muſt have had, publicly to teſtify their gratitude for the pleaſing event---Nor have they---On the deciſion being declared, the bells in the ſeveral public buildings communicated the happy intelligence to every part of the town, by a peal which continued for ſeveral hours---and which has been continued with ſhort intervals ever ſince. The diſcharge of cannon, and other demonſtrations of joy, took place on Wedneſday and Thurſday, but it was left to yeſterday to produce an exhibition, to which America has never before witneſſed an equal---and which has exceeded any thing of the kind Europe can boaſt of.

The committee of Tradeſmen met on Thurſday, and by public adverti ſements, requeſted the attendance of the mechanics and artizans of every deſcription in town, at Faneuil Hall, at nine o'clock yeſterday, in order to form and proceed in grand proceſſion therefrom, to teſtify their approbation of the ratification of the fœderal conſtitution, by the convention of this commonwealth, the 9th inſtant, and deputed their chairman to requeſt *their Brethren*, the huſbandmen of the adjacent towns, to join them; who, though the notice was very ſhort, accordingly appeared in town at 9 o'clock; when ſeveral trades being met, at 11 o'clock, in real GRAND PROCESSION, the whole moved from the Hall, and the following was the

ORDER of the PROCESSION.

Sixteen Foreſters, with axes, and bruſh ſcythes.
Muſic.
A PLOUGH,
Drawn by two horſes, and two yokes of oxen, with a perſon holding it, and others clearing away the obſtructions.
[The Sons of Freedom *venerate* the Plough.]
Three Sowers, with baſkets, ſtrewing grain and ſmoaking their pipes.
A Bruſh-Harrow, drawn by a horſe.
A large Roller, drawn by a horſe and pair of oxen.
Four Reapers, with ſickles, &c.
Four Mowers, with ſcythes, followed by eighteen Hay-Makers, with rakes, &c.
Eight Huſbandmen, with hoes, ſpades and other farming utenſils.
A Cart, drawn by a yoke of oxen, with Flax-Dreſſers at work, and in their working dreſſes.
A yoke of fat Cattle, with killers, properly equipped.
A Cart loaded with Beef, followed by eight maſter Butchers, in clean frocks.
[*The above were our worthy Brethren of Roxbury.*
BLACKSMITHS,
Preceded by Mr. BAKER,
To the number of 73, carrying implements of their craft---decorated with ribbons, &c.
SHIPWRIGHTS,
Preceded by Deacon SHARP,
To the number of 43, with their tools decorated, &c.
ROPE-MAKERS,
Preceded by Mr. WILLIAM M'NEILL,
To the number of 75, their waiſts encircled with hemp---with a cable ſled, drawn by workmen, decorated with colours, and attended with martial muſic.
MAST-MAKERS,
Preceded by Mr. S. HARRIS,
To the number of 30, with tools decorated, &c.
SAIL-MAKERS,
Preceded by Deacon BARRETT,
To the number of 30, with their tools.
SHIP JOINERS,
Preceded by Mr. T. URAN.
To the number of 34, with their tools decorated.
BLOCK-MAKERS,
Preceded by Mr. J. BALSH,
To the number of 30, with tools, &c.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT-MAKERS,
To the number of 6, with inſtruments, &c.
COOPERS,
Preceded by Mr. AVERS,
To the number of 23, with tools decorated, &c.
BOAT BUILDERS,
Preceded by Mr. T. HICHBORN,
To the number of 20, with tools, &c.
PAINTERS,
To the number of 20, with pallets, &c. decorated.
CARVERS,
Preceded by Mr. SKILLINGS,
With tools, &c. decorated, to the number of 12.
RIGGERS,
To the number of 18, with tools, &c.
GLAZIERS AND PLUMBERS,
Preceded by Captain NORTON BRAILSFORD,
To the number of 16, with diamonds, &c.
BAKERS,
Headed by Mr. J. WHITE,
To the number of 40, with their tools, &c.
TANNERS AND CURRIERS,
Preceded by Mr. S. BASS,
To the number of 28, with tools, &c.
SHOE-MAKERS,
Preceded by Mr. S. BANGS,
To the number of 50, with laſts, &c. decorated.
TAYLORS,
To the number of 56, with their tools, meaſures, &c.
HATTERS,
Preceded by Major SEWARD,
To the number of 26, with their bows, furs, &c.
TALLOW-CHANDLERS,
To the number of 8, with a miniature preſs, mould, &c.
Mr. VOSE, on Horſeback.

The Ship FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,
On runners, drawn by 13 horſes,
JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, Eſq; Commander,
Lieut. WEEKS,
Lieut. ADAMS,
Mr. LA MOINE, Maſter,
Mr. E. SIGOURNEY, Purſer,



Manned by 13 Seamen and Marines,
With full colours flying---followed by captains of veſſels, 83 ſeamen, dreſſed in ribbands, and about 150 of the principal merchants in town.
SHIP BUILDERS,
To the number of 20, with a work-yard, drawn by 13 horſes, in which were 7 or 8 veſſels on the ſtocks, with the men at work.
CARPENTERS,
Preceded by Mr. CRAFTS,
To the number of 136, with tools of every ſort, decorated.
MASONS,
Preceded by Major BELL,
To the number of 70, with trowels, &c. as at work.
CABINET AND COACH-MAKERS,
WHEEL-WRIGHTS, &c.
To the number of 30, with the inſignia of their crafts.
PRINTERS,
Preceded by Mr. B. EDES,
To the number of 15, with a ſtand, drawn on a ſled, and compoſitors at work.
SADDLERS,
To the number of 12 with tools decorated, &c.
GOLDSMITHS,
To the number of 12, with tools decorated, &c.
GOLDSMITHS,
To the number of 15, with hammers, &c.
LEATHER-DRESSERS,
Preceded by Major W. DAWES on horſeback, (dreſſed in ſkins)
To the number of 20, with ſkins, and working tools.
CARD-MAKERS,
To the number of 12, with wire, &c.
The COMMITTEE of TRADESMEN, in a ſleigh, drawn by 4 horſes.
The REPUBLICAN VOLUNTEERS, commanded by Captain Gray, cloſed the proceſſion.

In this order, the whole proceeded by the houſes of the ſeveral gentlemen, who repreſented this town in convention, and teſtified their approbation of their conduct by three huzzas from the whole line, and ſalutes from the ſhip and volunteer company. About 4 o'clock, the proceſſion arrived at the Hall, where refreſhment was liberally provided, at which as many as could find admittance partook; but though the Hall will hold 1500 men, not above one-third of the proceſſion could get in. However, we were happy that our country friends were accommodated to their wiſhes.

We have not time to give a *juſt* account of this beautiful parade: we can only ſay, that the perfect order and urbanity, the dignity and ſolemnity that marked the proceſſion through the whole day, was ſuch as had a moſt intereſting effect on the numerous ſpectators which a ſcene ſo auguſt and novel collected together.

At two o'clock, when the proceſſion paſſed by the ſtate houſe, Captain Johnſon's company of artillery honored them with a ſalute of 13 guns.

Bucks county, February 14, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 1ſt of March next, at the houſe of John Rodrock, inn-keeper, in Plumſtead townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead aforeſaid, bounded by lands of John Rodrock, Iſrael Doan, and others; containing 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; Taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Vaſtine, and to be ſold, by
WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, February 14, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 1ſt of March next, at the houſe of John Rodrock, inn-keeper, in Plumſtead townſhip, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two Lots of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead, one containing about 14 acres, bounded by land of Thomas Wright, Joſeph Rich, and others; the other containing about four acres, bounded by land of John Furneſs, Jonathan Brown, and others; taken in execution as the property of William Dayle, ſenr. and to be ſold, by
WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, February 14, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 3d of March next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon; a certain Tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol, bounded by Neſhaminy creek, and by lands late of Samuel Allen, Thomas Clifford, and others; containing 220 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Walter William Harris, and Mary his wife, and to be ſold, by
WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, February 14, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the third of March next, at the houſe of Charles Beſſonet, in Briſtol, at four o'clock in the afternoon, one equal undivided fifth part of a Houſe, and two Lots of Land, in and near the borough of Briſtol, containing about 12 acres; bounded by lands of William M'Ilvaine, Eſquire, Samuel Kinſy, and others; taken in execution as the property of Henry Shellingſberg, and to be ſold, by
WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

CAME to the Plantation of William Ingram, in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter County, ſeven or eight white Sheep; they were taken up on the 27th of December laſt, having been in the neighbourhood moſt part of laſt ſummer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
WILLIAM INGRAM.
February 14, 1788. †

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, Montgomery county, and bounding on the Germantown great-road, eleven miles from Philadelphia; containing 115½ acres; there is on the ſaid premiſes, a large ſtone houſe well finiſhed, a good log barn, a large bearing orchard of the beſt kinds of grafted fruit, about 30 acres of excellent meadow well watered, 20 acres of good woodland, the remainder good arable land; the whole will be ſold together, or divided into lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe may know the terms of ſale, by applying to JACOB REIFF, in Lower Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, or JOHN HUSTON, conveyancer, living near the premiſes.

N. B. If the ſaid premiſes are not ſold againſt the 20th of March next, the whole will be let upon rent.

February 12, 1788. ‡

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

Either in a COUNTING HOUSE or STORE,

A MIDDLE aged perſon, who can be well recommended, and capable of undertaking the above employment, having ſerved near 10 years in one of the firſt wholeſale houſes in London. A line left at the printers, directed for I. R. will be duly attended to.

Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, Jan. 28, 1788.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named JOHN WHITECRAFT, about 19 years of age, of a ſandy complexion, freckled in the face; had on and took with him, a fuſtian coatee, jacket and overalls, a new round hat, a pair of woollen trowſers, two jackets, one nap, the other coarſe cloth of a light colour, two pair of ſtockings, one white, the other blue. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ‡ WILLIAM SHARP.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over ſhot griſt mill and oyl mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt mill and ſaw mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600, or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt mill and ſaw mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſquire, and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
THOMAS DOBSON and WILLIAM YOUNG, in Second-ſtreet, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-ſtreet.

CONDUCTOR GENERALIS:

OR THE
OFFICE, DUTY *and* AUTHORITY
OF
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
High-Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Coroners, Conſtables, Goalers, Jury-Men, and *Overſeers* of the *Poor.*
AS ALSO
The OFFICE *of* CLERKS *of* ASSIZE *and of the* PEACE, &c.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
Several choice MAXIMS in LAW, &c.
Compiled chiefly from *Burn's Juſtice*, and the ſeveral other books on theſe ſubjects.
By JAMES PARKER, Eſquire, *late* Juſtice *of the* Peace *in Middleſex county, New-Jerſey.*
Adapted to theſe United States.

The whole Alphabetically digeſted under the ſeveral titles; with a Table, directing to the ready finding out the proper matter under thoſe titles---*Neatly bound*; *Price* 11/3.

*** This Book is highly eſteemed, and very neceſſary for gentlemen in the commiſſion of the peace; likewiſe for every other perſon, who would wiſh to be acquainted with the laws of the land we live in.

At the above Stores alſo may be had, juſt Publiſhed,
Newton's Diſſertations on the Prophecies, 2 vols. 20*ſ.*
Edwards's Hiſtory of Redemption, 10*ſ.*
Edwards on Religious Affections, 10*ſ.*

Whereas the PARTNERSHIP of
David and Matthew Duncan
Was DISSOLVED on the 1ſt day of October laſt,

ALL Perſons INDEBTED to, or who have DEMANDS on the SAME, are requeſted to ſettle with DAVID DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1788. c t 3 m.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital Medical Library.

THE following BOOKS are miſſing. The Gentlemen who have them in poſſeſſion will oblige the Contributors, by returning them to WILLIAM GARDNER, Apothecary, at the Hoſpital.

Van Swieten's Commentaries, Vol. 7th.
Aſtruc on the Venereal Diſeaſe, Vol. 2d.
M Quere's Elements of Chemiſtry, Vol. 1ſt.
Hoffman's Works, Vol. 5th.

By order of a Board of Managers,
1ſt Mo. 28, 1788. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION, with a large tract of banked meadow, ſituate in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, oppoſite to Cheſter. Any perſon, with a good capital, inclinable to take the above, may know the terms, by applying as the Printers will direct.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE two-ſtory Stone Dwelling-Houſe and Kitchen and Lot or Piece of Ground, Situate on Germantown main ſtreet, above the market-houſe, being about 133 feet and 9 inches front, and 396 feet back: Having thereon a Tan-Yard with 32 Vats, Lime-Handlers, a Stone Bark and Mill-Houſe, Currying and Lime-Houſe, a good Spring with a Spring Houſe and Pump, a large Copper Boiler, Barn, Waggon-houſe, Stables, Garden, &c. containing about an acre, and is known by the name of JONES's TAN-YARD.

Alſo a Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate back of the above premiſes, fronting on Benſel's lane, leading to Schuylkill, very well improved, and having a conſiderable number of excellent Fruit-Trees.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, together or ſeparately, is deſired to apply to PETER LE BARBIER DUPLESSIS, Eſquire, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, or to JOSEPH FERREE.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be given for the above, as the mortgage will be previouſly diſcharged, and PENNSYLVANIA or JERSEY MONEY taken for half of the purchaſe money.

The above, if not ſold within a month from the date hereof, will be let. Enquire as above, where a number of Tracts of Land, patented or only warranted, may be had, at the moſt reaſonable price. Philadelphia, February 1, 1788.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, ſituate in Darby, next door to the Ship Tavern towards Philadelphia, very convenient for a large family, a good ſtand for a ſtore, or for a tradeſman that works in the houſe; there are four good rooms on each, of the two firſt floors, and two ditto in the garret, all of them cieled, with a good cellar under it, alſo a pump at the kitchen door. The lot it ſtands on is 50 feet wide and about 400 deep, with a barn and a number of fruit trees.

Alſo to be ſold, another adjoining it, with two rooms on a floor, and a good cellar. The lot is 50 feet front and 400 in depth, with a ſtable on it, and a variety of fruit trees. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to JESSE SHARPLESS, at the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia. If not ſold, it will be to be rented, and may be entered on the 1ſt day of April next. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.